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GET RICH

That is a piece of advice very much like the doctor's, when he advised the poor man to take a sea voyage; or the poor woman to take good nourishing food and a glass of port wine. We don't need to be told to get rich but we do need to be told how to do it.

There are many ways to get money. Speculation is one way. You can buy stocks, bonds, shares, etc., but all this requires capital to start with, and you have none, we will suppose. Then you must begin saving money, but this only shifts the shoe that pinches to the other foot. How to save money is nearly as great a problem as how to get rich. It is very well to say, "save money." That is what we started out to tell you and everybody, how money saved on your necessary expenses may lay the foundation for fortune for you; and you can save money every time you trade by buying cheap.

That's no news, you will probably say. Of course you can save by buying cheap. You could also fly if you had wings. You can do anything if you know how. You are quite willing to save on your buying if you know where to go.—That's what we are getting at. We would not waste your time by offering all this advice without having a practical end in view. If you want to buy goods at prices which will save you much money don't fail to visit the large drug and book house of Saur & Balsley. You can not only save big money on the necessary medicines which your family need at this especial season of the year, but also on wall and window papers, paints, oils, varnishes and brushes. While the season is drawing near when it becomes necessary to lay in a little stock of these goods, our stock on hand is composed of the very latest patterns and best goods in the market, but will be sold at a great sacrifice in order to make room for our spring stock. Our book trade was never more flourishing, now that books are so cheap, and those in need of good reading material for the home should not fail to look over Saur & Balsley's display of all manner of books and periodicals.

A call on Saur & Balsley will never come amiss. It is money in your pocket every time.—Now is the time to lay in your supply of Wall Paper and Paints.

FRAUDS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

ASTOUNDING PROOF OF REPUBLICAN RASCALITY.

A Systematic Effort to Corrupt Voters.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 14.—The legislature convened in special session today, and this afternoon the Democrats in the Senate endeavored to appoint a committee to inform the House that the Senate was ready to take up the contested election case of Fleming vs. Goff. This was opposed by the Republicans, because three of their members were absent, having been detained by sickness, and adjournment was had until to-morrow, when the question will again be taken up. It is evident that the Republican leaders intend to persist in a high-handed course.

The gubernatorial contest committee has finished its report after 10 months of unremitting toil, during which time it has carefully and impartially investigated the charges made by Judge Fleming in his note of contest; and the result is a complete exposure of the blackest conspiracy to defraud voters and defeat the will of the people that was ever conceived in any Southern State. The half of the fraud perpetrated by Republican heeled and repeaters in this State has never been told. Thousands of pages of affidavits are presented by Judge Fleming. All are conclusive in their revelations of bribery, intimidation and repeating, and against these scarcely an affidavit has been placed by the accused Republicans. In the light of these revelations it cannot be doubted that General Goff, the rich Republican in West Virginia, was nominated for Governor with a view to corruption of voters, and from the date of his nomination plans were boldly laid to purchase votes and import repeaters wherever possible. These plans resulted in polling no less than 3000 illegal votes for the Republican ticket. Only a small proportion of these could possibly be detected. About 800 were cast out by the contest committee, but for every vote disallowed it is justly estimated that four illegal votes were cast.

There were some six counties which the conditions in the fall of 1888 made good fields for the operations of the Republican State committee. The law of the State gives the county courts the power of appointing election judges. In Republican counties the majority of the judges are Republican and in Democratic counties Democratic. Republican counties with large floating populations were, therefore, the ones in which the illegal work could be easiest done. The counties especially selected were Tucker, Doddridge, Fayette, Kanawha, Mercer and McDowell, and in these the Republican State committee concentrated its efforts and boudie.

Tucker county was the scene of operations by Stephen B. Elkins. A large number of men were employed on the extension of Elkins' railroad in that section, and the evidence shows that at least 200 of these men were voted in the various precincts of the county. A natural Democratic majority of 150 was changed to a Republican majority of 50. None of these railroad laborers were legal voters. Few of them had been in the State more than 30 days.

Nearly the same conditions were found in Doddridge county. Here the county court, in plain violation of the law, appointed solid Republican election boards, and conclusive evidence shows that rascals, idiots and minors were voted indiscriminately. Thirteen Harrison and Goff ballots were cast by inmates of the county poorhouse. The son of an election judge in one district was allowed to vote twice, although known to be a minor. In another district the voting place was changed three times in order to prevent the attendance of Democrats. By these means the normal Republican majority in the county was increased nearly 200.

Bad as the above outrages were they sink into insignificance before the crimes perpetrated in the Kanawha Valley. Thirty thousand dollars was allotted to this State by Quay's committee, and the best part of this money went into the Kanawha Valley and hired Goff repeaters by the score. The work in Fayette county is a fair sample. Within two months preceding the election nearly 300 negroes were brought from Virginia, and given nominal employment in the mines about Fayetteville. Before the contest committee a number of these negroes testified that they and their companions wanted to go home to Virginia to vote, but the Republican leaders persuaded them to stay. They did stay and voted by the score for Harrison and protection. Their votes were received by Republican election judges in spite of Democratic protests. A large proportion of them were disallowed by the contest committee.

In Kanawha county, methods equally as bold, but of a different character were used. A corruption fund of \$10,000 was placed in the county. Experienced political tricksters handled it and the Republican majority was increased over 400. One of the men who handled the money was indicted for bribery in the United States court. With the indictment still pending, Benjamin Harrison rewarded him with an important appointment. Another leader, who boldly confessed that he had bought over 20 votes on election day, got his reward from the Republican State Senate.

The worst frauds, however, did not lie here. Many were at the head of the Kanawha Valley, in the thinly settled counties of Mercer and McDowell. In the spring of 1888 the Norfolk and Western Railroad was extended into these counties. Coke ovens were built during the summer and a floating population brought in and employed on these works and the railroad extension. Nine-tenths of these laborers came from Tazewell and Giles counties, Va., and at the time of the election had not been in the State six months. The evidence shows that the Republican leaders marshaled the negroes at the polls, intimidated election judges where opposition was offered and voted 1200 of them in two precincts. Mercer county gave a Democratic majority of 700 in 1886; in 1888 a Republican majority of 100 was secured.

A change almost as great occurred in

McDowell county. The startling boldness of the fraud can best be seen by one circumstance, which was proven by scores of witnesses. A White Republican collected 75 of these negroes from the works at Bluefield, Mercer county, W. Va. They all voted there in the morning. Then they boarded the train and crossed the line into Virginia, where the negroes, who were bonafide residents, cast their ballots without protest. Another train carried the whole gang into Elkhorn, McDowell county, W. Va., where they marched to the polls, crazy with drink, and with brandished clubs and revolvers placed their Harrison and Goff ballots in the box.

The Circuit Court of Mercer county met shortly after the election. Judge Johnston delivered a ringing charge, and the grand jury, acting under his instructions, returned over 900 indictments for illegal voting. Many of these indicted have been already tried, but the great majority fled the State and the places which knew them once know them no more.

In considering these frauds the contest committee acted with the greatest conservatism. Only 175 Republican votes were cast out in Mercer and McDowell and they were the votes of men who were registered in Virginia and at the same time voted in West Virginia. The above are only a few of the facts presented in the committee's report. The entire document is a startling exposure of fraud and trickery. It proves the entire justice of Judge Fleming's claim to the gubernatorial chair. As a campaign document it will prove the most powerful instrument which the Democrats of West Virginia ever had put in their hands, and already the tide of public sentiment has been strongly affected by it, and it is only a question of a few months until the people of West Virginia will learn the true facts and rebuke the men who corrupted their election and precipitated the present gubernatorial complications.

SECRETARY BLAINE.

Rumor Revived of His Possible Withdrawal from the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The Herald to-day revives the story about Secretary Blaine's resignation. It says the belief that Mr. Blaine's resignation as Secretary of State is impending has become very strong within the past few days, and after repeating the rumors current from time to time of the strained relations between the President and the Secretary, adds: "The death of his son, Walker, it is believed, will furnish an additional and very strong reason to Mr. Blaine for quitting at once his place in the State Department. Not only is Walker's death an irreparable personal loss to him, but in the discharge of his duties as Secretary of the State, Mr. Blaine found his son an invaluable assistant whose place it will be impossible to fill. Mr. Walker Blaine has the confidence of his father to a degree which naturally no one else could obtain, and was thus able to relieve the Secretary of State of a large amount of troublesome work which will now necessarily fall upon him."

NO STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Prof. Pickering Says Tycho Brahe's Luminary Is Not the Light of Magi.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—[Special to the Scripps League.]—Prof. Pickering, of Harvard university, discredits the report from Vienna that the "star of Bethlehem" is again to be visible this year, being its seventh appearance since the birth of Christ. He says:

"The report is probably the unauthorized revival of an old rumor that the star, erroneously called the 'star of Bethlehem,' was to make its appearance; but as this statement has been made several times since 1884, when the star was looked for by some astronomers, there is doubtless nothing in it. The star was the one discovered by Tycho Brahe in 1572, and was named for him. It appeared quite suddenly in the constellation of Cassiopeia, and had brilliancy greater than that of any of the planets—so much so that it was visible in the daytime. It was believed by some that this star had appeared in the same position 312 years before, or in 1260; and, assuming this interval of appearance to be correct, it would have been visible about the time of the Christian era, and it was thus termed the star of Bethlehem. If its return was after 312 years, the time of its reappearance would have been in 1884, but nothing has yet been seen of it. Such a phenomena at the present day would have the highest value to astronomical science, for by the use of modern instruments observation could be taken and information gathered that would be of the greatest assistance in a series of experiments now in progress. There is, however, so much doubt in the matter that it is of little use to surmise as to the star's reappearance."

"Goliath," one of the big trees of California, is a solid tree, measuring 23 feet through at the ground, 20 feet at five feet above the spreading base, and 17 feet still higher up. It has been estimated that its weight is about 100,000 tons, and that it would make 1,500,000 feet, board measure of clear lumber, the branches and top piling up 100 cords of wood.

Angry Subscriber (to editor)—I am mad all the way through, an' I want my paper stopped!

Editor—Yes, sir; do you want your bill made out?

Angry Subscriber—No; I ain't mad enough for that.—New York Sun.

Drunkennes—Liquor Habit—All the

women in my own cune Dr. HARRIS' GOLDEN SPECIFIC. It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, Golden Specific Co., 185 race Street, Cincinnati, O. oct 17-ly

FRIGHTFUL REAR-END COLLISION ON THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON ROAD

At Cincinnati—Several Persons Killed and Others Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—At 7:10 city time last evening as the Glendale accommodation bound for Cincinnati was leaving the station near College Hill Junction, the Chicago vestibuled train ran into the rear part of it. There were three passenger cars of the Glendale train, containing about seventy-five people. The locomotive of the Chicago vestibuled train ran half way through the rear car of the accommodation, piling the passenger cars in a heap and setting them on fire. The locomotive of the accommodation was not derailed. The fire department and patrol wagons were called from Cincinnati and the fire was extinguished.

C. Nelson, general superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, says of the accident on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton that it happened just north of the College Hill crossing. The Chicago vestibule train 31, drawn by the large Strong engine No. 1, and accommodation train 77, collided shortly after 7 o'clock this evening. The block system is in use there, and it is supposed that No. 77 was not out of her block when No. 31 entered it. When No. 31 struck the accommodation train it smashed the two rear coaches, killed Copeley, conductor, and an unknown brakeman of the vestibule train. Both engineer and fireman of No. 31 jumped, applying the air brakes and reversing their engine. Both were hurt, but are now resting easy.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

John Wilson, superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company in Cincinnati, residence, Winton place, F. W. Witherbee, conductor of No. 77, residence Toledo.

An unknown woman. Two of the dead bodies are in the morgue in this city. These were burned to day.

William Planitz, a plumber of Carthage, and baggage master James Stanley, of Toledo, died after being taken to the hospital.

William Coagley, engineer of No. 13, and George Freeman, fireman of No. 31, both hurt by jumping.

These two men are at Winton place, receiving medical attention. Their injuries are reported slight.

GHASTLY FINDS IN THE DEBRIS.

After the mutilated and charred bodies of the three victims who died in the wreck had been carried away in the patrol wagons, the wrecking gang and the police force began a minute search of the debris for other remains. Armed with picks and wrecking hooks the immense piles of cinders were attacked and drawn out, a score of eyes scanned the ruins for some indication that a body was concealed beneath. One worker, shortly after midnight, fastened his hook in what appeared to be a bundle of rags. Pulling it out he was shocked to find that it was the forearm and left hand of a boy or young man. It had been severed midway between the wrist and elbow, and the hand was slightly charred by contact with the blaze. The amputation was complete, even the cloth of the sleeve that covered the limb being cleanly cut. It was at first thought that the hand was that of a woman, but closer examination developed that this belief was wrong. To whom this hand belongs is a vexing question, and gives rise to the belief that a fourth person had died in the flames, which had entirely consumed the body. Within a quarter of an hour a bundle of bones, fragments of a skull, bits of thigh bones and lumps of charred flesh were raked out and carefully deposited upon a large piece of tin plate, the covering of one of the burnt cars. To these ghastly things were added letters, burnt shoes, buttons and other relics of the killed. The last contribution was a human hand, from which the flesh had been almost burned, leaving a bare skeleton. These were placed in a waiting patrol wagon and taken to the morgue. The road was finally cleared up about 2 o'clock.

How to Treat the Influenza.

The treatment of epidemic catarrh when the disease is manifest in light form should be very simple. The patient should be put to bed or at least kept in his room and warm drinks administered. A decoction of chamomile flowers will often be found an admirable remedy to induce sweating. An ounce of sage with an ounce of thyme may be mixed in a quart of hot water, the latter then reduce to a pint of boiling, this sage tea may then be strained and a pint of good Bourbon whiskey added. A sherry glass of this mixture taken every four hours may be used with benefit. In the early stage of the affection large doses of quinine may be used with benefit. Hot baths, if cold draughts be avoided afterward, will be found useful. The new remedy, anti-pyrene, will no doubt play an active part as a diaphoretic, but it has its dangers, and its administration should be confined to the family physician. Hot Scotch has, it has been claimed in Edinburgh, a certain specific and not unpleasant action. Brandy today, as made by the grandmothers, at the beginning of this century, is not totally devoid of medicinal virtues. It has been claimed that snuff-takers enjoy a comparative immunity from epidemic catarrh, although such a statement must be taken cum gran salis. The strong and the temperate will weather the epidemic better than the weak and dissipated, for one of the compensations of all epidemics is the survival of the fittest.

Carrying Coals to Newcastle.

This is considered folly, but it is an astounding fact that Speer's Wines raised at Passaic, N. J., have acquired such a reputation for purity and excellence abroad, that they are shipped by steamers that leave New York for Europe. It is enjoying an enviable reputation at home and is used by the leading physicians in America, as well as in Europe.

Wm. Winthrop, at Bucyrus, has a powder mug his ancestor brought over in the "Mayflower" in 1620.

PNEUMONIA'S GRASP.

Features of a Disease that Prevails Just Now.

Interesting Views of Dr. Bartholow.

[Philadelphia Record.]

"There are two classes of pneumonia," said Dr. Roberts Bartholow, an authority on the subject, yesterday, "the croupous and the catarrhal. The cause of the disease in many of the cases that have occurred this winter is a microbe or microbes that are breathed in, and which lodge in the lungs where they propagate. This inflames and poisons the lungs, and is productive of the trouble that often ends in death. The mortality in croupous pneumonia ranges from 5 to 30 per cent., and in catarrhal pneumonia is often as high as 50 per cent."

"The most weather which we have had this year is especially productive of pneumonia. It is also caused by exposure to the cold, and in any event is a very dangerous disease. Many persons who have been attacked by it never fully recover, and feel the effects of it all through their life."

THE CRISIS ON THE SEVENTH DAY.

There are some peculiarities about pneumonia that make it interesting to the layman as well as to the medical man. In its croupous form it is one of the few diseases that is self-limited and that ends in a crisis. When this crisis, which usually comes on the seventh day, is favorable to the patient, it is followed by a sudden and decided fall in the temperature of the body, which has been as high as 104° or 105° and the sufferer begins to pick up rapidly. If the crisis is not favorable, the patient goes down hill to death with equal rapidity.

THE RIGHT LUNG ATTACKED.

Men are more exposed to pneumonia than women, because they are more in the open air and are more exposed. This disease is most common in winter and spring, and even when it does not kill, has a tendency to develop into consumption. For some reason best known to itself the croupous form has a particular fondness for the right lung and medical statistics show that in 100 cases it attacks that lung in nearly fifty-four instances, the left lung in thirty-eight cases, and both lungs in the remaining six instances. Catarrhal pneumonia attacks both lungs with discrimination. It has no fixed duration like the other form, and altogether is a very serious matter.

MOST FATAL TO OLD AND YOUNG.

Pneumonia is a very fatal disease for the old and the young, who fall victims to it much more readily than do those of middle age. Death comes as a collapse of the vital powers, and usually takes place while the patient lies in a state of coma. The terrible mortality of catarrhal pneumonia—one half of the cases—makes it one of the most dreaded diseases for the physicians. Like other pulmonary troubles, a certain inherited predisposition makes many persons particularly susceptible to it and to the croupous form and to such the present winter has been one of great dangers. The greatest precautions of avoiding exposure to the cold and other sources of possible trouble should be taken by all such if they wish to survive to relate to posterity wondrous tales of the remarkable winter of 1889.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation. Splendid for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest and surest. 80 doses for 25 cents. Samples free at L. List, Nov 7-89 ly

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Within the last few years we have heard much wise talk to the effect that the tariff should be revised by its friends and construed by its friends, and administered by its friends. No doubt this superior kind of talk had its influence in placing the friends of the war tariff in power.

And now we begin to learn how it works in practice. Take the case of wool. The tariff was to be construed and administered by its friends so as to exclude foreign wools, as far as the law would permit, from competition against American wools. And now what do we see? Comparing nine months of 1889, the friends of the war tariff being in power, with nine months of 1888, the enemies of that tariff being then in power, we see this: Imported in 1889 of clothing wool, 27,354,980 pounds; of combing wool, 6,668,000 pounds, and of carpet wool, 92,118,184 pounds, against for the same time in 1888 16,701,000 pounds of clothing, 2,396,440 pounds of combing, and 54,220,511 pounds of carpet wool.

From this we see that there was an increase all around after the tariff came to be construed and administered by its friends, but least of all in carpet wools, which hardly come into competition at all with native wools. In clothing wools the increase was over 65 per cent, and in combing wools nearly 180 per cent. According to this the wool growers should pray to be saved from the friends of the war tariff. And they should not be any the less earnest in their supplications in view of the fact that the wool market has been remarkably flat this year.—Chicago Times.

Wm. Brennan, attacked with la grippe, and in ten minutes sneezed to death in Cincinnati.

Rheumatism

Is undoubtedly caused by lactic acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, and causes the pains and aches in the back, shoulders, knees, ankles, hips, and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body.

WRETCHED RICH MEN

Who Have Immense Fortunes But Take no Further Interest in Life.

A woman writes to the Philadelphia Free Press from Long Branch: "One of the saddest things in the world next to real poverty or distress is the sight of a man who has acquired boundless wealth and has lost his happiness and his capacity to enjoy what money secures. Such cases are by no means rare. They are very common. I saw a man to-day whose income is believed to be about \$1,000 a week; whose whole day was spoiled because a cabman overcharged him \$1 for a short ride. Of course the millionaire knew he could not possibly spend his income, but nevertheless the idea of losing a dollar, of being defrauded out of it, was almost agony to him. Many a man in making a great fortune completely loses the power of enjoying it. This is one of the world's compensations. The happiness of sound sleep and a good digestion is often enjoyed by a man with an empty purse, while the millionaire epicure has neither painless digestion by day nor healthy rest by night."

"I saw on the ocean drive this afternoon one of Philadelphia's richest men. He is one of those wretched old millionaires who have spent the best years of their life getting control of a band, or a brewery, or a boom of some sort. He is sitting back in a corner of his swell landau now wondering what he did for it. He has a fine old face, a heavy gray mustache, bushy eye-brows and gold-rimmed eye-glasses. He is dressed carefully, and his face is absolutely empty of interest in anything. He can't even work any more. Because he has so much money all motive is gone. His wife! Oh, well, he loved his wife long ago and he bows to her now when he meets her in the hallway of his house, and they have never had a quarrel. Children? Yes, several of them. They used to be pretty, and were fond of him when they were babies. Then boarding school, college, balls, parties and—checks, checks. Now he hardly knows anything about them. All sympathy is lost between them. Living under the same roof, their hearts are always wide apart. In fact, he doubts whether he has a heart at all."

Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills.

These pills are scientifically compounded uniform in action. No gripping pain so commonly following the use of pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We guarantee they have no equal in the cure of sick headache, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, and as an appetizer, they excel any other preparation. oct-21 ly

The Mississippi Senate has passed a bill providing for the formation of a new county to be called Jeff Davis County. It is time for Captain Boutwell, of Maine, and the Hon. Easton Chandler of New Hampshire, and the Hon. Frisbie Hoar, of the American Antiquarian Society and the Pre-Abante Amite Association, to gird themselves for war. No compromise with the enemy, as a distinguished Texan judge said when water was offered him with his whiskey.—New York Sun.

What the man with influenza dreads is sneezetery wind.—Puck.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Stomach, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure
HEADACHE.
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.
ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.